

Riots prompt Turkish minister to resign

ANKARA, Jan. 2 (R)--Interior Minister Irfan Ozaydinli resigned today in the wake of riots last week which led to the imposition of martial law in most of Turkey's major cities. Mr. Ozaydinli, 55, a retired Air Force general and widely regarded as a strong supporter of Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, announced his resignation at a caucus meeting of the ruling social democrat Republican People's Party (RPP). "I have done my best and I would like everybody to believe that. I trust that my successor will be more successful than I have," he said in a brief speech. After accepting his resignation and thanking him for his services, Mr. Ecevit, the party leader, named Deputy Premier Orhan Eyuboglu acting interior minister pending a new permanent appointment. At the prime minister said he had no immediate plans to make.

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hopes for resumption of peace talks grow

Israeli army blocks settlement attempt

PIED JERUSALEM, Jan. 2 (R)--The Israeli army thwarted a settlement attempt by Jews on occupied Arab land in an evident attempt to avoid any actions which might jeopardise resumption of peace talks.

100 or so settlers, mostly immigrants from the Soviet Union, occupied a hilltop close to Ram during the night and they were exercising a "right" to live anywhere in the promised land of the Bible. They fear that autonomy would be a short cut to creating a Palestinian state dedicated to the destruction of Israel.

These fears do not seem greatly soothed by semi-official assurances that autonomy will not deprive Israel of authority in the West Bank.

as the latest of several settlement attempts made in the past by the fanatical Gush Emunim movement which has peace moves might stop taking root in areas of the West Bank,

the word now awaited from on resumption of peace talks, the government has said that while it favours the principle of Jewish settlements no isolated outposts will be tolerated.

Government officials were optimistic that the mild softening of its position decided at last year's cabinet meeting will bring Egypt back into treaty discussions.

The cabinet agreed to take another look at Egypt's demand for a range of security arrangements after conclusion of a peace deal.

It also agreed to enter into discussions about introducing autonomy to the West Bank area as agreed at last September's Camp David summit.

Officials recognise, however, the toughest issue of all remains unresolved. This is the Egyptian demand for a timetable link between the two-sided peace treaty and the implementation of Bank-Gaza autonomy.

He said he was convinced that

Pakistan to stamp out 'bogus' recruitment

LAHORE, Jan. 2 (R)--Pakistan's government said it would take strong action to stamp out the practice of selling service papers and permits to people wishing to go abroad to work. New rules to be drawn up will include heavy penalties for bogus recruitment of Pakistanis seeking work abroad, a government statement added.

Some 550 Pakistani agencies recruit workers for countries with manpower shortages.

Remittances from Pakistanis working abroad total more than \$1 billion a year in much-needed foreign exchange.

But there have been many cases of people being cheated into leaving Pakistan with false papers and then finding themselves unable to enter the country of their destination or unable to work there.

Last year West Germany repatriated hundreds of Pakistanis who were lured there by Pakistani agents promising them good job prospects and social security while unemployed.

Most of the Pakistani immigrants had flown to East Berlin and entered West Berlin claiming political asylum as members of former prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party.

Berlin is considered one undivided city by Western powers and this offers a loophole in immigration controls for people who cross the border from East Berlin.

Hundreds more aim for the nearby Gulf countries and there have been unconfirmed reports here that several shiploads have been sent back.

There are long queues in Pakistan for permits to emigrate, which are distributed on the basis of manpower requirements made known by the host country.

Rackets over the export of labour have flourished. Migrants are



The Shah of Iran and one of his close aides, Ambassador to the U.S. Ardeshir Zahedi, walk solemnly in the grounds of the palace in Tehran Monday after the Shah met the foreign press. (AP Wirephoto)

Algeria's leaders start to choose new head of state

ALGIERS, Jan. 2 (R)--Algeria's interim leadership met today to finalise the setting up of a commission to prepare for a congress of the country's ruling political party.

It is expected to choose a successor to the late President Houari Boumediene.

Informed sources said the acting head of state, Mr. Rabah Bitat, had talks with the eight-man Revolutionary Council to discuss the preparations.

After the party chooses a sole presidential candidate, the constitution provides for elections to rubber-stamp the appointment.

The informed sources said a member of the revolutionary council would chair the preparatory commission in order to keep firmly on the political process of choosing a new leader.

Western countries meanwhile begin arranging evacuation

Foreign Office secret documents released

How Britain lost its nerve and abandoned Palestine

LONDON, Jan. 2 (R)--New light is shed on Britain's withdrawal from Palestine in 1948 by secret documents released today.

British government files, made public after the expiry of 30 years, show how Britain lost its nerve and abandoned Palestine when it could longer pursue a pro-Arab policy against the wishes of the United States.

They record Britain's difficulties with its wartime allies France and the United States, over the question of Jewish immigration into Palestine which had been trying to limit since 1939.

In May 1948 Britain, unable to contain the mounting Arab-Jewish fighting, hastily evacuated its forces from Palestine and handed back responsibility for the territory to the United Nations, giving up a mandate which began in 1922.

On the day the mandate ended, the state of Israel was proclaimed and instantly recognised by the United States.

Among documents released was a foreign office memorandum of 1948 complaining that elements in the French government were actively involved in the illegal immigrant traffic by giving facilities to "suspect" ships in Marseilles.

It also said that the flow of Jewish refugees, funded and maintained in the U.S. was helped by American officials in the Allied Control Council in post-war Italy.

In other documents the foreign office noted that while the U.S. State Department was sympathetic to Britain's policy, officially nurtured

Major violence flares in Iran

PARIS, Jan. 2 (Agencies)--The prime minister-designate of Iran, Dr. Shapur Bakhtiar, said in an interview with French television tonight that the Shah has agreed to leave Iran for a "rest" at an unspecified time, and to appoint a regency council in his place.

TEHRAN, Jan. 2 (R)--Major violence flared in the Iranian garrison town of Gazvin today with unconfirmed reports that between 50 and 60 people were killed in clashes between troops and demonstrators against the Shah.

It was the second successive day of fighting in the streets of the industrial centre, 140 km northwest of Tehran.

One account, also unconfirmed, said 100 people were killed in Gazvin yesterday. The violence was described as being on the same scale as weekend clashes in the northeast city of Mashhad, in which doctors reported about 200 deaths.

Hopes for a peaceful solution to Iran's political and economic crisis were pinned on a former opposition leader, Dr. Shapur Bakhtiar, who has agreed to form a government.

Dr. Bakhtiar, 63, who proposed a liberal, social democratic programme, scheduled a press conference for tomorrow. Radio Iran announced that the two houses of parliament would meet separately tomorrow "to discuss the situation in the country and the formation of a new government."

Western countries meanwhile begin arranging evacuation

flights, including some military planes, to take out nationals who wanted to leave.

The United States, Canada, Belgium and New Zealand were among countries organising special flights for their nationals, especially women and children, amid fears that major violence could flare in Tehran.

Dr. Bakhtiar was reported making good progress towards forming a cabinet. A close aide said it would be composed of men with no government experience over the past 25 years a reflection of the future premier's thinking that the public will not accept any ministers who have already served under the Shah.

But the aide said some supporters and sympathisers were declining offers of ministerial posts "because of the situation."

This apparently meant that politicians were unwilling to join a government which would have the odds stacked against it.

Opposition leaders, some officials and most diplomats believed the chances of a political solution were slim—even after the formation of Dr. Bakhtiar's cabinet.

Political sources said some advisers were suggesting that the Shah should move for a few weeks to the Gulf Island resort of Kish.

Rumours persisted, however, that senior pro-Shah officers were trying to keep the monarch in the country at all costs, fearing that if he left, even briefly, he might not be able to return.

Dr. Bakhtiar suffered a slight setback in his efforts to form a civilian government.

The lower house of parliament cancelled a planned meeting at which it was to hold a "vote of intent"—involving advance acceptance of Dr. Bakhtiar as prime minister—because of his broadcast plea to the nation last night to give

him a chance to end the crisis.

The state radio said that in the southern town of Feroozehbad, some government offices and banks were set on fire by demonstrators, but in the northwestern city of Rezaiyeh 100,000 protesters held two-hour demonstration which went off peacefully.

In his broadcast speech, which was still being transmitted today, the prime minister-designate pledged to free political prisoners, promote civil liberties, reinstate a press and gradually lift martial law.

But he did not mention the Shah, and it was still unclear whether the monarch would leave the country, at least temporarily.

Most opposition leaders said he must leave if law and order were to be restored. Many anti-Shah demonstrators demand his execution.

In Mashhad, ten thousand people assembled today to mourn the scores of dead in two days of anti-Shah violence at the weekend.

There were no incidents and the army, accused by the opposition of using tanks to mow down demonstrators, kept our of sight.

Government figures put the official death toll in the northeastern holy city at 106 but hospital doctors estimated it at around 200 and opposition sources claim as many as 700 people were killed.

The doctors said nearly 380 people were treated at hospitals for bullet wounds and 91 died in hospital. They said troops dragged away about 100 other bodies which were being kept by the army at a heavily guarded mortuary.

The Iranian Senate today set up an investigation into the violence.

Iranian Air Force fighters today forced down a plane taking 36 British and Irish air hostesses out of the strife-torn country. Irish emb-

Schmidt to visit Jordan this month

AMMAN, Jan. 2 (JT)--West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will visit Jordan later



this month, the Jordan Times learnt here today.

Diplomatic sources said Herr Schmidt will be accompanied by a large multi-ministerial delegation for wide-ranging talks with Jordanian officials.

The visit returns one made by His Majesty King Hussein to West Germany late in 1978.

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Presents

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by

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The exhibition, at the art gallery of the Ministry of Culture and Youth, runs from Tuesday Jan. 2 until Jan. 6 1979. It will be open to the public daily from 9:00 a.m. until 2:00 p.m. and from 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Open invitation

BRIAC GLAMOUR SHOW NIGHTLY FROM JAN. 2 ND TO JAN. 15 TH AT EL PASHA DISCO HOTEL JORDAN INTER-CONTINENTAL

Be D in 1979

UNRWA denies charges

By Serene R. Farraj
Special to the Jordan Times

JAN. 3, 1979 -- There is no work stoppage strike now in all UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency Palestine Refugees) offices. Nothing will go on as usual till tenth of February, when, if the agency's demands are not met, employees will go on an open strike.

Press release was issued today by the UNRWA Field Office in Amman, it runs as follows: "Mr. J. Tanner, Director of UNRWA Affairs, Jordan, stated that, although the agency's financial difficulties were likely to continue, as they have done for six years, there was no justification for the rumours that the agency intended to liquidate its assets to Palestine refugees. The termination of the agency's mandate rested solely with the U.N. General Assembly and the mandate was until June 1981. It would be reviewed at the end of 1980. The agency expected \$126 million for its budget programme of \$152 million in 1979. The deficit was serious, the agency would continue to make additional contributions for 1980. Meanwhile, the agency had to reduce some services because of anticipated deficit-in particular only 7.5 kgs. of flour would be available for the next ration distribution in Jordan, plus the other modities."

Damascus, representatives of UNRWA employees in Gaza, Lebanon and Jordan today press conference the agency gradually reducing its services as part of a plan to the refugees outside their country.

The agency has joined plans to the Palestinian people aimed at liquidating the Pal-Arab cause," they said.

Tanner told the Jordanian press in an interview that the UNRWA's financial problem has been the forefront for many and this will continue for the next few years. "The extent of our financial problem is a matter of degree at the moment, it looks more is than the problems we have this year and previous." He continued: "UNRWA needs voluntary help from governments, we cannot force anyone to contribute." Two weeks ago,

Arabia suddenly condemned five million: we where

then able to proceed with our school construction in Jordan." He added that the U.S. and Europe are the major contributors to UNRWA.

Concerning the reduction of services offered to Palestine refugees, Mr. Tanner said that UNRWA was forced to reduce the services because of the anticipated deficit. Concerning the possibility of eliminating the preparatory stage at UNRWA schools, Mr. Tanner said: "We don't want to eliminate it, but we don't guarantee that it will continue. Now, all priorities are given for its continuation. This stage is more important than flour given to refugees; therefore, to reduce the amount of flour is better than to eliminate the preparatory stage at school. On the other hand if we don't have enough funds, we will consider eliminating this stage."

As for the employees salaries, Mr. Tanner said: "At the end of 1978 average agency net remuneration weighted for staff in each grade exceeded local government employees by 77 per cent in Jordan, 53 per cent in the West Bank, 66 per cent in Gaza, 46 per cent in Lebanon and 19 per cent in Syria."

In connection with the dispute with UNRWA staff, Mr. Tanner added that a recent agency survey had shown that UNRWA staff were receiving net remuneration very significantly in excess of other employees in the area who were performing comparable work. However, the agency did not intend to reduce the remuneration of present staff members and would seek agreement with the staff to any changes in their conditions of service," the press release stated.

In the meantime, the agency would adhere to the existing agreements made with the staff. The agency had also offered to examine any evidence that its survey of comparable remuneration was not comprehensive or accurate. The basic reason for the present dispute with the UNRWA staff was the agency's intention to bring, over a period of time, its remuneration more into line with other comparable employees in the area of the agency's operations."

Commenting on the work stoppage at UNRWA offices, Mr. Tanner said: "We regret what has taken place. We are planning to return to the agreements with the staff.

By Ian Kellas
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN--At the beginning of 1948 Arabs constituted about 70 per cent of the population of the land which became Israel. About one year later they were no more than 20 percent. That was just one of a series of massive demographic upheavals in the region-upheavals that had a very important effect on Jordan.

The U.N. counted over 700,000 refugees made homeless by the 1948 Arab-Israeli war. Less than 20 years later an estimated 400,000 people were once again homeless-about half of them for the second time.

The 1967 war caused about one quarter of the inhabitants of the territories occupied by Israel to leave their homes. But in some areas the effect was even more drastic than that might suggest. According to studies undertaken by two Durham University geographers Dr. Gerald Blake and Mr. Bill Harris, the area of the Golan Heights was almost completely abandoned as a result of the war. Before 1967, it had a population of around 100,000. Only 7,000 stayed on to live under Israeli occupation.

Why do so many Arabs leave? There are of course very different answers to that question. But one case with Mr. Harris has investigated may not be untypical. The 5,000 refugees-victims of the 1948 conflict-living in the camp at Jericho left en masse during the 1967 war. The events which seem to have triggered their flight-and of course it was relatively easy for them to move down to the River Jordan-were the departure of the UNRWA administrator in his official car and the fact that the Israelis had set fire to the crops around the camp.

A survey of 1,000 refugees at Baq'a emergency camp in June 1967 suggests that that was not a conspicuously happy time for the refugees. Seventy per cent of those coming from the West Bank highland had moved down to the Jordan River on foot. Eighty per cent of them claimed to have been attacked during the move. According to Mrs. Nimra Tannous As-Said, Assistant Executive Secretary of the Supreme Ministerial Committee for Relief of Displaced Persons, some refugees were moved six times during the weeks following the June war.

Most of the refugees in Baq'a

camp-which is sited not far from Amman-were either landless farmers, labourers or unemployed. Only 30 per cent of them, according to the survey, had any formal education.

But the political conflict has affected not just the refugees themselves. It also seems to have had a demographic impact on the people living in Palestine. One estimate for instance is that if there had been no emigration between 1952 and 1976 the West Bank would have well over double its present population--1.7 million instead of 700,000. Infant mortality there has generally dropped more slowly than it has on the East Bank, and its fertility rate-the average number of children born to West Bank mothers-has also dropped over the past decade or so, whereas it has gone up slightly on the East Bank. The overall effect is that population growth on the West Bank has been slower than on this side of the river. Nevertheless the estimated population growth rate of 3.2 per cent per year among Arabs under Israeli rule is much higher than among Israelis themselves.

Despite the fact that Israel is committed to the "ingathering" of 16 million Jews, the number of Israeli settlers who have moved permanently into the occupied territories in the eleven years following the 1967 war has been less than one might have expected. Outside Jerusalem, for instance, there are still at least 10,000 permanent Jewish settlers in the occupied territory. In the Jordan Valley there are little more than 1,000--barely equivalent to the annual growth rate of the Arabs still living there.

Soon after the June war the Jewish Agency drew up plans to settle 50,000 people on the Golan Heights. Part of the justification for this was that settlements were important for security reasons. In fact, all of the 1,700 Jewish settlers who had moved in by 1973 had to be evacuated on the first day of the October war that same year. The whole of the Israeli settlement structure in the area had been overrun by the Syrians in two days' fighting. There are now about 3,000 Israeli settlers in the area.

Despite the demographic upheavals, Mr. Harris estimates that the Arabs will constitute a majority of the population of the territories now under Israeli control within about 20 years.

What effect have the massive

shifts in population had on the first time as a result of the 1967 war and left their homes in the West Bank, and Gaza. The Jordanian government--not UNRWA--pays for rations for around 200,000 of those people.

But Mrs. As-Said reckons that more like 300,000 displaced persons actually came to the East Bank as a result of the 1967 conflict.

In an answer to that question much beloved of foreign analysts: what proportion of the present population of the East Bank of Jordan is of Palestinian origin, the London-based magazine, "The Economist," came up with the figure of two-thirds (in June 1974). The same figure was quoted by Naser Aruri in his paper: "Jordan and the Palestinians," which he presented to the Association of Arab-American University Graduates in 1976.

There are no reliable figures for the population of the East Bank before 1952--the year of the first official census. But according to a spokesman for UNRWA in Amman, at a rough estimate there were 250,000 registered Palestinian refugees on the East Bank in 1950. While some say that UNRWA figures have always been inflated by refugees regis-

tering more than once in order to get bigger rations, it is certainly true that many people coming from the West side of the river never registered as refugees at all. Quite a lot, after all, came when there was no border between the East and the West Banks.

The number of original "East Bankers" on this side of the Jordan was probably then not more than half the total East Bank population in 1952--officially put at 587,000. If the figure of 300,000 is then extrapolated to allow for natural population growth from 1967 up until now, it would seem that post-1947 immigrants and their children must account for about 60 per cent of the present population of the East Bank.

It can however always be argued that natural growth rates are only estimates and that even the present total population is really unknown. About the lowest figure for people of Palestinian origin in the East Bank would be 873,000, the official total for "refugees" and "displaced persons" on UNRWA's books in mid-1977. Maybe the only official survey which takes account of the origin of Jordanians is a little known study conducted by the Ministry of Soc-

ial Affairs and Junc Hacker of Durham University on a "representative" sample of 430 persons from Amman in 1958.

One rather startling conclusion of the survey was that: "An overwhelming majority of the 1957 residents arrived in Amman after 1948." Only 13 per cent had been there before the year of the Arab-Israeli war. Moreover only one quarter of the new immigrant families came from the 'East Bank' and that was before the new influx of immigrants in 1967.

But demographers are perhaps not the right people to answer political questions. After all over one third of the people living in Jordan today were not alive at the time of the 1967 war. An opinion poll, not a census, would be needed to discover where they felt they came from.

The prominence given to this issue for political reasons may have led people to overlook others that may be just as important for Jordan's future development. One of these is the fact that over 50 per cent of the population is under 15 years old. Another is that Jordan's natural growth rate is now among the highest in the world.

Those will be considered in the next article in this series.

Wars with Israel create demographic upheavals in Jordan

This is the first in a three-part series on the population of Jordan.

AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

NAME OF COMPANY	Par Value	Volume Traded	Last Buying Offer	Last Selling Offer	Closing Price
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	5,286	6,590	6,620	6,600
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	575	—	—	1,150
Jordan Kuwait Bank	JD 1,000	90	1,800	1,840	1,800
Dar Al-Dawa Development and Investment Co.	JD 1,000	920	—	1,820	1,780
Jordan Electricity	JD 1,000	5,346	1,330	1,340	1,350
Jordan Glass Factories	JD 1,000	1,875	0,730	0,750	0,750
Paper And Cardboard Factories	JD 1,000	75	0,700	—	0,700
Jordan Dairy Co.	JD 1,000	425	1,330	—	1,330

Total volume traded, Tuesday, Jan. 2: JD 14,592

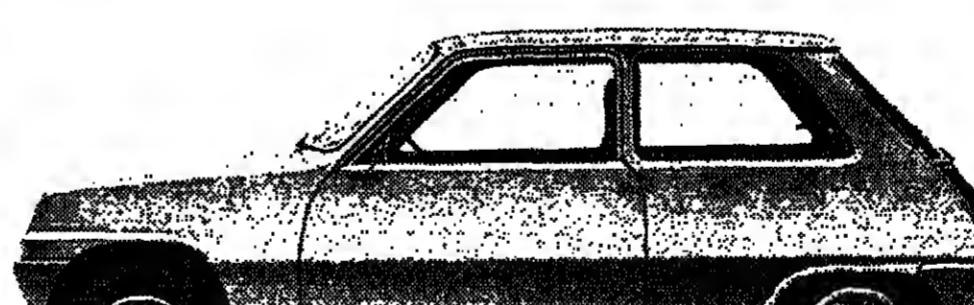
Total number of shares traded: 8,810

Government Development Bonds

Number traded	Total value	Year of maturity	Selling price
1,200	6,000	7/2	6,060

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Joe D. in 1978

King Hussein encourages year of the child activities

AMMAN, Jan. 2 (JNA)—His Majesty King Hussein Sunday sent a cable to the Jordanian National Committee for the International Year of the Child on the occasion of the start of the 1979 year of the child activities launched by the United Nations. The King urged educational, social and cultural institutions to exert more efforts in granting children more care, education and knowledge. "Due care should be given to all children in urban, rural and desert regions," the King said. The committee is giving special attention to children whose mothers work outside the home. At its session yesterday, the committee formed several sub-committees to work in different governorates concerning activities.

Government approves appointment of new ambassador

AMMAN, Jan. 2 (JNA)—The Government of Jordan has approved the appointment of Mr. Alan Urwick as Britain's ambassador to Jordan. Meanwhile Iran's new Ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Ali Riza Bayat today presented his credentials to Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim.

Premier Badran meets with Chamber of Industry

AMMAN, Jan. 2 (JNA)—Aspects for revitalising the industrial sector in Jordan and means of treating its problems were subject of discussion between Prime Minister Mudar Badran and the president and council members of the Amman Chamber of Industry today. The prime minister stressed that the government will give demands of the industrial sector every consideration and encouragement of the building up of Jordan's economic infrastructure. Premier Badran also reviewed the government's efforts and measures to combat inflation, balance industrial wages, as well as efforts towards industrial coordination with Syria.

TODAY'S WEATHER

The weather will be fair to partly cloudy. Winds will be light and variable becoming southwesterly moderate. At Aqaba Gulf there will be northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

Temperatures:	Overnight Minimum	Daytime Maximum
Amman	4	17
Aqaba	8	20
Jordan Valley	10	18
Deserts	3	18



The Arab Public Corporation for Processing and Trading of Paper, Telephone 55460, Amman, calls

All shareholders, founders and contributors to a meeting of the institutional board which will be held at 4:00 p.m., Thursday Jan. 11, 1979, at the hall of the Jordan-Kuwait Bank at Abdali quarter for discussing the following agenda that had been sent by mail together with the notes of invitation:

1. Reading of founders report on the foundation operations.
2. Election of the first board of directors.
3. Election of a legal auditor for the company.
4. Discussing and approval of the foundation expenses.
5. Announcement of final establishment of the company.

Foundation Committee.



American pianist to perform today

By a Jordan Times staff reporter

AMMAN, Jan. 2 — Gary Graffman, billed as one of the few thoroughly American pianists on the international circuit, is in Jordan this week to give one concert at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel.

Sponsored by the American Centre and under the auspices of Minister of Culture Sharif Fawaz Sharaf, Mr. Graffman, who has clocked up 46 years at the keyboard with his fiftieth birthday this year, will perform in the ballroom of the hotel at 8 p.m. on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Graffman, who is here with wife Naomi, is the only pianist to have recorded with America's top five orchestras (New York, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago) and is said to be one of the few pianists who has performed with almost every conductor in the world.

Born in New York of Russian parents, Mr. Graffman started piano at the age of four following an unsuccessful year on the violin—his father's instrument.

He made his debut at the age of 18 with Eugene Ormandy and the Philadelphia Orchestra and went on to win the prize of the Rachmaninoff competition—a recital at Carnegie Hall, which drew four encores. A year later he won the prestigious Leventritt competition and was invited to perform under the batons of Leonard Bernstein at the New York Philharmonic and George Szell of the Cleveland Orchestra.

Stricter form reflects style of visiting German artist

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, Jan. 2—"Stricter forms and a strong accentuation of the feminine body" is how German artist Ruth Leibnitz sums up her style over the last ten years.

This trend is very obvious in the exhibition of her drawings, prints and sculptures which opened this evening at the Art Gallery of the Ministry of Culture and Youth.

As well as a collection of impressions from the Orient, some of which were on show in Amman three years ago, Miss Leibnitz has also brought with her this time eight small terra cotta sculptures, five illustrations to Carl Orff's *Carmina Burana* and five illustrations to the African Passion, a version of Handel's *Messiah* sung by an African chorus.

A hankering after simplicity of form has produced in some of her finer lithographs whole figures—sometimes alone, sometimes in groups—drawn it seems in just one or two very clever outlines.

The other lithos and drawings, although still showing simplicity of line are filled in with an interesting minutely-worked shading technique.

Miss Leibnitz, who works as an art teacher in Germany "because you can't live by art alone," claims not to have any overriding aim in her work. "I don't think about it; if I start to think I must stop working".

"On the drawings, as with the sculpted torsos, I just keep on shaping and reshaping till I am happy with what I've got".

For her subjects, she does admit to having a strong preference for bodies—particularly female bodies because they are soft and round—and faces.

"When I heard the African chorus all I was aware of were the faces". The emotional and very intense radiation of the wide African face...their expressive shaping, forced me to put only heads against each other. The values of the "passion" with its weaknesses and strengths, its joys and its sufferings fascinated me."

On the subject of colour, Miss

Leibnitz says: "I always work with black and white. I prefer it. It's not that I don't like colour," she adds with a grin pointing to her bright multi-coloured pants suit. "It's just that I leave it to other artists."

Most of the India ink, chalk and pencil drawings are of people in Morocco, Tunisia, and Egypt with two from her last visit to Jordan—a Berber woman, and a horseman both done in Petra.

Miss Leibnitz, who was a professional opera singer before she turned her hand to the graphic arts, says the influence of music is

most pervasive in all her work. "I like soft, romantic music. Bach

and Tchaikovsky."

In the illustrations to *Carmina Burana*—wood engravings—the figures are grotesque and have the same harshness and rhythm Miss Leibnitz feels in Carl Orff's music.

Beside each engraving is the text of the verse for which it was drawn. The text, rather satirical comments on the corruption of the church in the Middle Ages, is in 1968 as: "my year of 'cuts' that when I only did wood and line I work." The exhibition will open daily until Saturday Jan. 6.



A terra cotta figure called "Sitting Girl" sculpted by Ruth Leibnitz in 1969. "I am a woman and so am more interested in women," Miss Leibnitz says in explanation of the profusion of female forms in her exhibition.



An offset litho in India ink called "Old Man from Sidon."



This chalk drawing called "Old Man from Cairo" is one of Miss Leibnitz own favourites in the exhibition. The chalk drawings are distinguishable from the pencil only by the fact that they are a little darker.

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The villa consists of two floors. First floor has a big dining room, salon, sitting room, veranda, big kitchen, laundry room, bath and a big closet. Second floor has three bedrooms, two bathrooms, study room, and a very large sitting room; the villa is centrally heated with private telephone. The villa also has a very large garden and a garage.

Location: behind the Jordan University Hospital.

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Itraviolet astronomy receives a boost from new earth-orbiting satellite

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By Patrick Young

ophysicist Peter Conti peers at a video-display screen, glances down at a photo of a star field. Jabbing his at a bright red spot glaring the mostly gray screen, he. "That's it right there." Scope operator Bill Crabb and instructs a computer to ie observatory's scope on a nameless star designated 131. The distant sun, blit its relatively brief life in part of our galaxy, belo a class of stellar objects Wolf-Rayet stars.

you want to look at pre-
tiae, you look at these," says Dr. Conti. "If the the-

ory is correct, this one is going to explode within a few million years, maybe sooner."

Conti might be sitting beneath the giant telescope of any of the world's great observatories. But he isn't. The observatory is at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) Goddard Space Flight Centre in Greenbelt, Maryland. The telescope is aboard the earth-orbiting International Ultraviolet Explorer (IUE). At the moment Conti speaks, the satellite is some 29,900 kilometers above South America.

IUE is a unique craft. It's the first astronomical satellite placed in a geosynchronous orbit; it's the first scientific satellite that allows real-time observations and an immediate glimpse at the data

obtained; and it is the first astronomical satellite built specifically for use by large number of "guest observers."

Most important, IUE is the best look yet at the universe in ultraviolet light. The initial results of this new view are proving both pleasing and, at times, puzzling.

"Basically, we never in the past have been able to get the kinds of things we're getting with IUE," says Leon Dondy, NASA's manager for astronomy explorers.

Any object with a temperature above absolute zero emits electromagnetic radiation; the hotter the body, the shorter the wavelength of the radiation. So each segment of the electromagnetic spectrum provides different information about objects emitting radiation.

But ultraviolet light is one segment little studied by ast-

ronomers. The reason: Our atmosphere prevents most UV radiation from reaching earth. The longer wavelengths do penetrate, causing our skins to burn and tan. But ozone, oxygen, carbon dioxide, and other atmospheric molecules essentially shield us from all UV with wavelengths shorter than 3,000 angstroms (A), including the UV wavelengths most intriguing to astronomers.

"The more different looks you have," explains Dr. Albert Boggess, IUE project scientist, "the better understanding you have of the universe in general."

As the name suggests, IUE is an international effort—a joint venture of NASA, the European Space Agency (ESA), and Britain's Science Research Council. NASA uses the satellite 16 hours a day, and the Europeans operate it the other eight hours from a con-

trol centre near Madrid. Both ground sites have an operations Control Centre and a Science Operations Centre, where guest observers can use the telescope and have their data processed.

The IUE is also the first space venture dedicated to serving visiting scientists rather than a few selected investigators. Astronomers from any nation may use the satellite if their observing proposals are accepted. And, unlike researchers using other scientific satellites, IUE observers don't have to be intimately familiar with space instrumentation or the satellite's operating details. So far, nearly 200 scientists from 17 countries have used the satellite.

They come, spend several days making observations, and return home to analyze their data. When an astronomer finishes his IUE observations, he is given

computer tapes containing all his raw and processed data, plots of the spectra he took, and photographs of both the raw and processed spectral images. In it is the detailed analyses of this data astronomers will develop new insights into the working of the universe.

From studying these UV spectra, astronomers can learn more about the elements, temperatures, and pressures within the stars, and gain insights into the nature of interstellar matter.

Visible light tells a great deal about the elements in the stars. But some of the most significant common elements—carbon, nitrogen, and oxygen among them—emit radiation that's strongest in the ultraviolet. These elements are important because they tell something about a star's state of evolution. A high carbon

content indicates middle age, abundant nitrogen and oxygen suggest an old star. IUE should give astronomers a better understanding about the process of stellar aging—and may also identify elements not known to exist in stars previously. Using IUE, for example, Dr. William Heacock of Goddard has found the first evidence of gold outside the solar system.

Another goal is to study the gas streams associated with binary systems or two stars orbiting each other. Evidence suggests one star may lose mass to its partner. Understanding this process is vital to understanding the evolution of such star pairs. And binary gas streams may provide clues to the existence of black holes, the theoretical remains of a massive star whose gravity is so great that not even light can escape it.

IUE will also look at our own solar system. Astronomers regard UV studies of the planets as a key to better understanding of such things as atmospheric components and, perhaps, even to solving the riddle of Jupiter's giant red spot. Also much remains unknown about the origin and composition of comets, believed chunks of frozen gas and dust left over from the birth of the solar system.

IUE is a follow-up to earlier UV satellites, notably the still-active Copernicus launched in 1972 (PS, May '73). But IUE is far more sensitive, and much faster, than its predecessors. An eight-second IUE observation would take Copernicus'—its most sophisticated predecessor—more than two hours to complete.

The success of IUE suggests a horizon of new advances for UV astronomy. "We are on the verge of some very significant new insights into the life cycles of stars, their physical processes, and the evolution of galaxies," NASA's Dondy predicts.

"This is one of the outstanding issues we hope IUE will be able to settle," Boggess says. "Small dust grains all tend to behave similarly in visible light. In ultraviolet, you get some idea of their shape, composition, and magnetic properties."

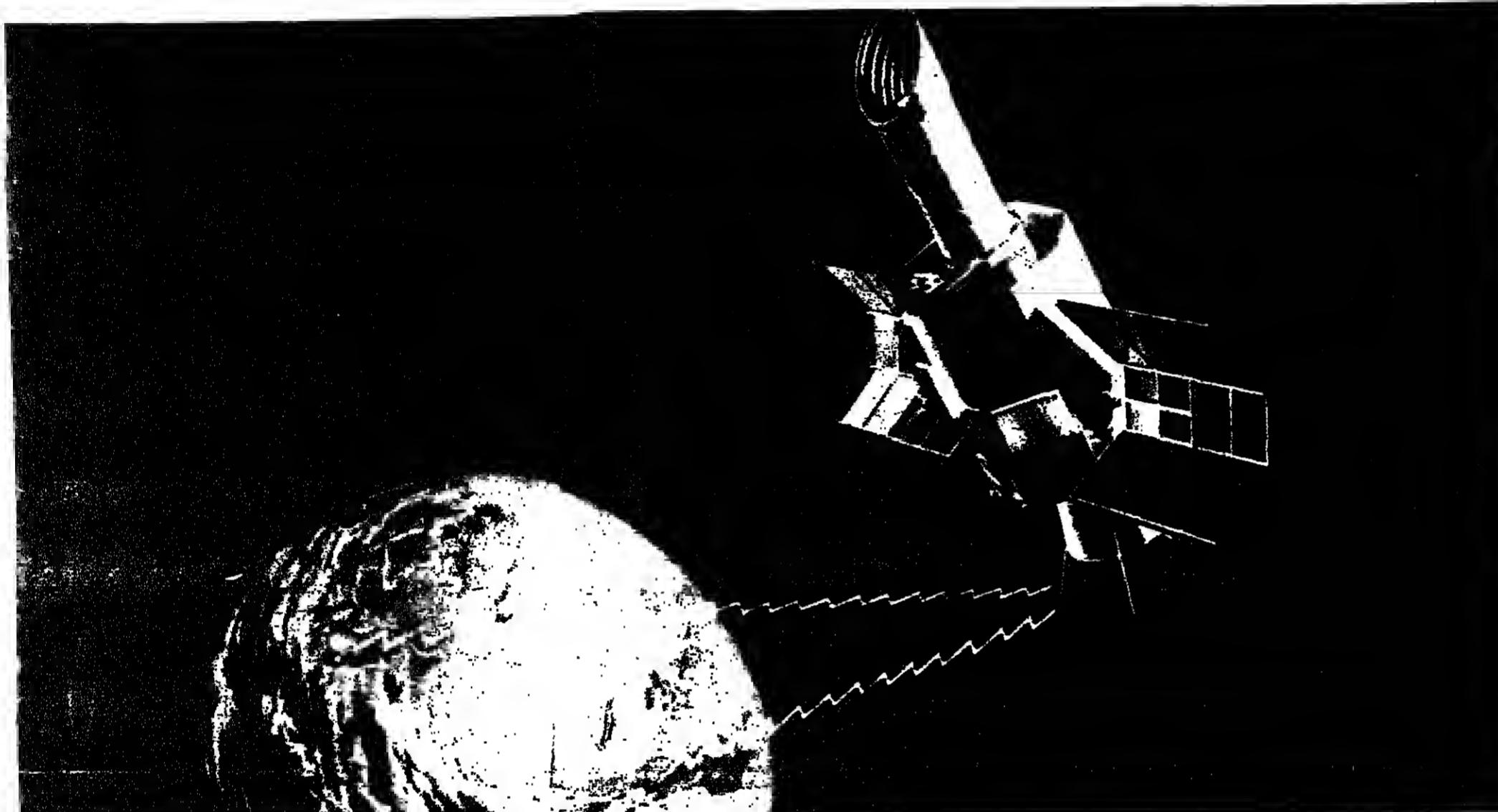
Besides settling such disputes, astronomers hope the IUE programme will achieve a number of specific goals. One is to obtain high-resolution spectra of the various types of stars. This will help determine more precisely the physical characteristics of such objects as X-ray and magnetic stars; very young stars; very old stars such as the Wolf-Rayet stars and white dwarfs; and novae—stellar explosions that produce sudden and extremely large increases in the brightness of stars.

"One very important scientific question is: How hot can a dense

star be at the surface?" says Dr. Jesse L. Greenstein of the California Institute of Technology.

"This will also say something about how hot a star can be at its centre."

Another goal is to study the gas



Artist's conception of the International Ultraviolet Explorer as it transmits data from synchronous orbit.

Birth control in the most peopled country?

By John Hoffmann

JING: China is producing too many Chinese at too great a rate, a reference on population theory decided. In the nation's first acknowledgement that population is a problem, the Chinese Communist Party has publicised conference's finding that the birth rate must be lowered in the rest of national development.

The announcement coincides with a new calculation by United Nations demographers that the population of China has already reached a billion—a figure which had not been expected for some time.

Even though guesswork remains the basis of demographic statistics in the world's most densely-peopled country (no official census has been taken since 1950's), recent informed estimates had put the population at just under 900m, with an annual growth rate of less than two per cent.

The government continues to offer to a China of 800m inhabitants. Early this year it was written into government policy that a growth rate of one per cent a year is desirable. At the same time, Peking's administration made clear that it had no fear of a population bomb and said that increasing food production was adequate to support any natural increase in numbers.

Since the 1960s a nationwide programme to discourage indiscriminate reproduction have had practical emphasis: childbirth takes too many hands from the plough and the factory bench.

The concern shown at the recent conference indicates that the

China has had remarkable success for a developing country in curbing population growth, but demographers estimate that it has already passed the billion mark, earlier than expected. Now the authorities in the world's most populous country are giving more prominence to population control.

practical approach had been taken a step further: China must lower its rate of population growth to ensure rapid growth of the national economy, the conference declared.

The conference was attended by 171 representatives of schools,

universities, social science and philosophy institutes, birth planning offices, the State Statistical Bureau and the media.

Discussions focused on the relationship between China's development plans and the "rational" growth of population. "Planned population growth" was the basic and essential demand of the socialist system, delegates agreed.

China's conviction that population could easily be controlled by legislation was emphasised by the conference's scornful dismissal of the Malthusian theory that people will inevitably multiply more rapidly than the means of sustenance. War, disease, calamity and vice were therefore, if not desirable, at least necessary checks on population. Malthus said.

China's success so far in reducing population growth probably could not be repeated in a less regulated society.

Men are virtually forbidden to marry before the age of 28 unless

though there have been suggestions of a relaxation of this edict); families of more than two children are discouraged, both by neighbourhood disapproval and direct sanctions such as reduced food rations; contraceptives and abortion are freely available; and the masses have been educated to believe that time is better spent in the workforce than in the maternity ward.

In some cities, regular neighbourhood meetings decide, by vote, which couples may try for that month's pregnancy. The result in some of China's bigger cities, even with a rapidly-advancing life expectancy, is a growth rate as low as 0.6 per cent.

Remarkable though this is in the Third World, the Chinese government clearly wants to tighten growth even further. Peking's unenunciated message is that a billion people are enough to make the wheel of progress turn: now is the time to get those billion shoulders to the wheel.

Financial Times
News Features

The biggest and the best,



RAFFITI

Xlimony
is
making
arguments
for
so little
interest

Arctic weather plagues U.K. football

LONDON, Jan. 2 (R) — West Bromwich Albion moved into second place in the First Division when they beat Bristol City 3-1 at home in one of only four English League matches to survive yesterday's arctic weather.

West Bromwich and the two Merseyside clubs Liverpool and Everton all have .33 points, but Liverpool, the European champions, lead the way on goal difference.

Everton's hopes of taking over at the top were foiled by the weather. Referee Treford Mills abandoned their match against Bolton at half time because of heavy snow.

The two teams were drawing 1-1, Bolton's goal coming from former England striker Frank

Worthington in the 11th minute and Everton's from Trevor Ross after 25 minutes.

West Bromwich's win stretched their unbeaten run to 16 games, one short of the club record, and gave them maximum points from their three holiday games.

Aly Brown skipper John Wile scored for the in-form Midlands club. Peter Cormack scored Bristol City's goal from a penalty. Leicester City managed to stage

the day's only Second Division match because they protect their pitch with a balloon cover and were rewarded with a 2-0 win over Oldham.

Peter Buchanan, 16, and Bobby Smith, a £85,000 buy from Scottish club Hibernian last week, scored on their debuts.

All of yesterday's matches in Scotland had to be called off, making it the worst day for British soccer for 15 years.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. COREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1978 by Chicago Tribune

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♦ K 10
♥ A K Q 10 8 7
♦ 5 4
♦ A K 3

WEST EAST
♦ 9 8 7 5 3 2 ♦ 6 4
♥ 3 ♥ J 9 5 2
♦ 6 2 1 ♦ 10 9 8 7
♦ 10 6 1 ♦ Q 9 5

SOUTH
♦ A Q J
♣ 6 4
♦ A K Q J
♣ 4 J 8 7 2

The bidding:
South West: North East
1 ♦ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
3 NT Pass 7NT Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: Nine of ♦.

Taking your tricks in the right order can be extremely important. Observe declarer's virtuous performance on today's hand to develop his other top tricks.

To cater to the latter possibility, delicate timing would be required. Declarer would have to resist the temptation to test hearts before taking his other top tricks in the right order.

Declarer won the king of spades and immediately cashed the ace and king of clubs. Next came the ace and queen of spades, on which dummy's last club was discarded, followed by four rounds of diamonds, with dummy sluffing two hearts.

The hand was now reduced to four cards. Dummy held the A-K-Q-10 of hearts, and declarer was in his hand with J-8 of clubs and two low hearts. East was faced with an impossible task. He had to keep four hearts to prevent dummy from winning the last tricks, but to do so, he had to discard the queen of clubs on the last diamond. That set up the jack of clubs as the fulfilling trick.

Observe that if declarer does not cash dummy's high clubs early in the play—a "Vienna Coup," as it is known in the trade—he would have been defeated. East can safely discard his clubs, because after cashing the ace and king, declarer would have no way of returning to his hand to cash the jack.

News film of UFOs has made Australian reporter a believer

MELBOURNE, Jan. 2 (R) — A member of the television team which filmed what they said were unidentified flying objects (UFOs) over New Zealand disclosed yesterday he felt "someone or something" wanted them to record the dramatic sequence. Reporter Quentin Fogarty was speaking to newsmen after the aerial film was shown on television in Australia and other parts of the world.

There was no immediate comment from Australian authorities, but a New Zealand Defence Ministry spokesman said in Wellington an air force search squadron had been put on standby to investigate any further positive UFO sightings over the country. He said the government did not see any defence threat to New Zealand, but added: "It's all very interesting."

The film shows what appeared to be a fuzzy sphere with lighter bands, looking something like photographs of the planet Jupiter.

The TV crew have said they saw 15 mystery objects during their flight from Wellington to Christchurch across the Cook Strait between New Zealand's north and south islands.

Mr. Fogarty said he did not think the appearance of the objects on Saturday was a coincidence. "Everything just seemed to fall into place. I feel someone or something wanted us to film these UFOs," he said.

He said ten minutes out of Wellington they saw "bright globs of light pulsating and expanding and lighting up the foreshore and town of Kaikoura. We got frightened when Wellington radar control told us we had one on our tail. Then it was joined by four or five more."

Mr. Fogarty said he had been sceptical of UFO sightings, but was now a firm believer.

Captain Bill Startup, pilot of the Argosy freighter aircraft from which the film was shot, said of the largest object sighted: "It was spectacular—I have never seen anything like it in 23 years of flying."

Other experienced pilots have also recently reported strange objects over the often-turbulent Cook Strait.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, (R) -- Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London foreign exchange market last night. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling	2,0335/50	U.S. dollars
One Canadian dollar	84.18/21	U.S. cents
One U.S. dollar	1,8180/95	West German marks
	1,9585/9600	Dutch guilders
	1,6175/6200	Swiss francs
	28.6770	Belgian francs
	4,1575/1625	French francs
	823,00/824,50	Italian lire
	194,11/25	Japanese yen
	4,3680/2700	Swedish crowns
	4,9720/40	Norwegian crowns
	5,0375/0425	Danish crowns

LONDON MARKET REPORT

Equities gained narrowly Tuesday on small selective demand but market sentiment was still overshadowed by the Iranian crisis, dealers said. At 15:00 the F.T. index was at 472.3 having opened at 469.8.

Government bonds were generally quiet with pending wage claims and the prospects of a rise in U.S. interest rates inhibiting business, but dealers noted some switching from short to longer maturities.

Gold shares were marked up with the bullion price while U.S. and Canadians were quiet.

Jordan Times Daily Guide**JORDAN TELEVISION****CHANNEL 3**

- 5:30 Quran
- 5:45 Cartoons
- 6:00 Children programme
- 6:30 The Miracle
- 7:00 Daniel Bone
- 7:30 Survival
- 8:00 News in Arabic
- 8:30 Ambic series
- 9:30 Television magazine
- 10:15 The American girls
- 11:10 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

- 6:30 French programme
- 7:00 News in French
- 7:30 News in Hebrew
- 8:30 Comedy
- 9:10 Royal Heritage
- 10:10 News in English
- 10:15 The American Girls

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign on	14:00 News bulletin
7:01 Morning show	14:30 Stars unlimited
7:30 News Bulletin	15:00 Concert hour
7:30 Morning show	16:00 News in Arabic
10:30 Children's story	16:30 Easy listening
11:30 30 minute theatre	16:30 Pedagogical pop
11:30 Signing off	17:00 30 minutes of jazz
12:00 Signing on and news headlines	17:30 News in Arabic
12:30 News summary	18:00 News Summary
13:00 Radiotheque	18:15 As Is

BBC RADIO

7:00 Sign on	15:30 World Radio Club
7:01 Morning show	15:45 A Jolly Good Show
7:30 News Bulletin	15:50 Radio 2
7:30 Morning show	15:55 Radio 4
10:30 Children's story	16:00 News
11:30 30 minute theatre	16:05 News; Commentary
11:30 Signing off	16:15 Opera Star
12:00 Signing on and news headlines	16:30 World Today
12:30 News summary	17:00 Book Choice
13:00 Radiotheque	17:15 Discovery
	17:45 Sports Round-Up
	18:00 News; News about
	18:15 Radio Newsreel
	18:30 Top Twenty
	19:00 Outlook; News Summary
	19:30 Stock Market
	19:45 News; Reflections
	20:00 News; Press Review
	20:15 Theatre Call
	20:30 News
	20:45 Look Ahead
	20:45 The Ballington Interview
	21:00 Radio Bookclub
	21:15 Radio 1
	21:30 Radio 2
	21:45 Radio 3
	22:00 Radio 4
	22:15 Radio 5
	22:30 Radio 6
	22:45 Sports Round-up
	23:00 News; 24 Hours

VOICE OF AMERICA

04:30 The Breakfast Show	19:00 News roundup; reports, opinion, analyses.
06:30 News, pop music, leisure, listeners' letters	19:30 VOA Magazine; Arts, culture, science, column letters
04:45 Letter from London; Reflections	20:00 Special English news
05:00 24 Hours	20:15 Music USA (Jazz)
05:30 Sunday World	21:00 VOA World Report
05:45 Letters from Today	22:00 News from independent reporters, background studies, media comments, analyses.
06:10 Newsdesk	23:00 News
06:30 Jazz for the Asking	23:30 Book Choice; Reflections
07:30 News; 24 Hours	23:45 Sports Round-up
07:45 Report on Religion	23:55 News
08:00 News; Reflections	24:00 News roundup; reports, opinion, analyses.
09:00 News; Press Review	
10:15 Oimeline	
10:30 English news; feature "Space and Man"	
11:30 News; 24 Hours	

AMMAN AIRPORT**ARRIVALS**

7:30 Cairo (EA)	7:30 Abu Dhabi
8:15 Ohlani (AZ)	8:30 Beirut (ME)
8:25 Muscat, Dubai (RJ/GF)	8:55 Cairo (EA)
8:45 Abu Dhabi, Oudai (RJ/GF)	9:00 Rome
9:00 Jeddah	10:00 Amsterdam, Berlin (KLM)
9:15 Kuwait	10:30 Brussels
10:00 Aswan	12:00 Athens, London
10:20 Beirut (SD)	12:20 Lanaca (CY)
10:30 Jeddah (SD)	12:45 Kuwait (RAC)
10:40 Beirut (MEA)	13:00 Bucharest
10:50 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva	13:15 Rome
11:00 Paris (SD)	14:00 Rome
11:15 Lanaca (CY)	14:15 Lanaca, Bucharest (Tarom)
11:20 Kuwait (RAC)	14:30 Lanaca
11:30 Lanaca (CY)	14:45 Lanaca, Beirut (SD)
11:40 Beirut (SD)	15:00 Lanaca, Beirut (SD)
11:50 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ/GF)	15:30 Lanaca (CY)
12:30 Aspahan	21:30 Lanaca (CY)
12:40 Lanaca (CY)	22:00 Lanaca (CY)
13:10 Bucharest	22:30 Lanaca (CY)
13:30 Lanaca (CY)	23:00 Lanaca (CY)
13:40 Beirut	23:30 Lanaca (CY)
14:15 Lanaca, Bucharest (Tarom)	01:30 Ohlani (AZ)
14:30 Lanaca	02:00 Ohlani (AZ)

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	Al Idris (172681)
Amman:	Shadi (226551)
Abd Al Hawashid (123942)	Al Nuzha (226377)</

Country to become Zimbabwe Rhodesia

Draft constitution for new Rhodesia reveals surprise compromise

SALISBURY, Jan. 2 (R) - A draft constitution for a black majority-ruled Rhodesia with a powerful measure of continued white influence was published today and contained one major surprise—the name of the new country will be Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

The name itself was another success for the whites in the planning of the new nation scheduled to emerge after one-man, one-vote elections on April 20.

During years of struggle against white supremacy, black nationalists had always referred to their hoped-for new state simply

as Zimbabwe.

But in recent months the white minority had pressed strongly to have the name Rhodesia retained as a symbol of their achievements.

Black nationalists in the biraclal transitional government evidently agreed to the compromise name in a bid to bolster flagging white

morale, political sources said.

The draft constitution, set out in 151 pages, was published by the government along with a slim document which gives the main provisions in layman's language to help whites assimilate it before the referendum.

The first section says simply:

"The name of the country will be Zimbabwe Rhodesia."

Subsequent chapters give the composition of Parliament, the judiciary and the commissions running the security forces, while the civil service will remain under white day-to-day control.

White majority will be built into the commissions for the immediate future as no blacks at present have the qualifications necessary to fill most of the seats.

There will be two houses of Parliament—a 30-seat Senate, which will be two-thirds black, and a House of Assembly in which 72 of the 100 members will be black.

The country's first universal franchise election will be followed for at least five years by a government of national unity which will reflect the composition of the House of Assembly.

The national government coalition will be led by an Executive Council of Ministers.

The head of state will be a president appointed by an electoral college comprising members of the Senate and House of Assembly. The president will appoint as prime minister the man with the most followers elected to the House of Assembly.

For the first national government, the president will appoint ministers from each party which holds more than five seats in the House, in proportion to the number of seats held. Each party leader will advise the president on selection of his minister.

That means the prime minister will be able to select only his own party's quota of ministers.

It was not clear from the statement's wording whether Kampuchea

Spanish provincial official murdered

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Jan. 2 (R)—Gunmen believed to be Basque guerrillas today shot dead the adjutant of the military governor of Guipuzcoa, one of the four troubled Basque provinces, police said.

Army Major Jose Maria Herrera was caught in a burst of submachinegun fire as he left his San Sebastian home this morning and prepared to climb into an official car to drive to his office.

Major Herrera was the first person to die this year in an apparently politically motivated attack. Last year, 91 people died in political violence in Spain, the majority of them killed by the Basque Separatist organisation ETA. The death toll was three times higher in 1977.

Less than two hours after the San Sebastian shooting, an armed police bomb disposal expert died in an explosion at Pamplona—capital of the fourth Basque province, Navarre.

The officer was apparently trying to defuse a bomb outside a building owned by a leading local member of Fuerza Nueva (new force), a neo-fascist political party. The same Fuerza Nueva member, a local businessman, was the target of an unsuccessful kidnap attempt a month ago.

Castro slams China, calls blockade by U.S. "immoral"

MIAMI, Florida, Jan. 2 (AP)—As Chinese diplomats and U.S. leaders toasted new ties in Washington, Cuban President Fidel Castro denounced China for "developing bourgeois ideas" and said the United States was immoral in its blockade of his island nation.

Marking the 20th anniversary of the revolution that brought him to power, Mr. Castro last night repeated his call for the United States to lift the blockade that in 1962 forced Cuba to seek new markets for sugar, its key export product.

For the United States to trade with most socialist countries while maintaining the blockade is, Mr. Castro said, "a deep political immorality, a categorical proof of the hypocrisy of the empty rhetoric about human rights."

As for China's new diplomatic relations with the United States, Mr. Castro declared, "The paper tiger is developing bourgeois ideas."

He said Cuba would make no such compromise: "But if the Chinese Government sold the revolution in exchange for Tai-

wan, technology and Western credit, Cuba will never change a single one of its principles for the Guantanamo base, nor for all the gold of the imperialist countries together."

His hour-long broadcast from Havana, monitored in Miami, was frequently interrupted by applause. He spoke before the Cuban National Assembly, thanking the Soviet Union "because without its help the Cuban revolution could not have lasted 20 years."

Mr. Castro, who has relied on Soviet economic aid for his nation for 18 years, has previously indicated he would like to resume trade with the United States. The United States was formerly Cuba's main customer for sugar.

Mr. Castro again rejected President Jimmy Carter's terms for lifting the embargo: withdrawal of Cuba from its role in Africa.

"The United States insists on keeping its criminal blockade, using it as pressure, a demand, for relations with Cuba," Mr. Castro said, "but Cuba cannot be pressed, nor intimidated, nor bribed or purchased. Cuba is not China, nor is it Egypt."

USSR: Heavyweight in world commodity markets

By Alan Spence

Pope John Paul implores world to work for peace

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 2 (R) — Pope John Paul wished the world a happy New Year yesterday and implored nations and statesmen to work for peace.

Celebrating mass in St. Peter's Basilica to mark the Roman Catholic Church's World Peace Day, the Polish-born Pontiff said all men must be guaranteed the right to freedom, truth, justice, love and peace.

The New Year Church Peace Day, established by the late Pope Paul VI in 1967, came as a Papal envoy worked to prevent war between Argentina and Chile and the Vatican pondered its next move following a peace mission to Lebanon.

In his world peace address, published by the Vatican on Dec. 21, the Pope attacked leaders who

only paid lip service to peace. He told statesmen that they should not speak in terms of class struggle or hold peoples as prisoners of ideologies. "How can the peoples truly foster international peace if they themselves are prisoners of ideologies," the Pope asked.

In his homily in the Basilica, the Pope prayed that god would free man from war and hatred and prevent man from killing and using lethal weapons.

He ended his homily, delivered to some 25,000 people packed inside the Basilica, with a simple plea: "Make this new year a year of peace."

In his world peace address, published by the Vatican on Dec. 21, the Pope attacked leaders who

During his 15-minute address to the holiday crowd, who had waited patiently all morning in a sunny St. Peter's Square, Pope John Paul included the sick, the lonely and the imprisoned in his prayers.

His thoughts also went out to the victims of kidnappers, he said; who on what should be a day of joy for everyone, are still held with violent injustice far from their families."

More than 47 people were kidnapped in Italy in 1978 and twelve are still in captivity. The Pope's message to them was warmly applauded by the peoples and governments involved in both conflicts, the Pontiff said.

extent, silver, are concerned. Soviet sales policy is just geared to financing wheat purchases.

The country produces a goodly proportion of the world's output of both of the two former metals, and thus slight hitches in production or, for any reasons, slightly increased exports are going to shift prices. At the moment, for instance, one of the main factors supporting platinum prices is the cutback in Soviet deliveries to the market over the last year or so. This helped boost prices to record levels of over \$390 an ounce.

Some believe the Soviet Union has platinum production problems and others that she is trying to jack up the price. Another opinion is that she may be consuming more platinum at home for the minting of commemorative coins for the 1980 Moscow Olympics.

The silver market too will be anxiously looking at the Soviet Union's export performance in coming months. Platinum and gold have had good runs in recent months, and some suspect that the silver market could be the next in line to see some action. The Communist world's influence here is much less than in the platinum or gold markets but nevertheless it contributes about a fifth of world output. Sixty per cent of that comes from the Soviet Union.

As far as gold is concerned, the

situation in the United States is nature's contribution to preserving the world balance of commodity power. But there are some who suspect the Soviet Union is taking active steps to help shift this balance positively in her favour.

Not surprisingly she is making every attempt to improve wheat output, especially as she must be seen to be the supplier of certain amounts to her Eastern European satellites. Soviet specialists have even gone to the extremes of playing music to experimental wheat crops at the Leningrad Nikolai Vavilov plant-breeding institute to try to improve yields.

For the moment, though, whatever the output figure, around ten per cent has to be subtracted due to primitive harvesting techniques and insufficient storage space. Thus some think that this year's Soviet harvest could be nearer 210 million tonnes.

This is one of the more innocent methods the country is seeking to reduce its dependence on a certain category of raw material imports. Some of its other commodity-oriented policies are more open to adverse interpretation.

Take cobalt, for instance, which the Soviet Union herself produces. In the weeks prior to the Katanga invasion of Shaba last May her purchase of this metal, vital in the production of aero engines, were particularly heavy—so heavy, in fact, that President Carter was said to be particularly upset by it and to have made his feelings known to the Soviets. He thought it indicated foreknowledge of the invasion of Shaba, which produces 60 per cent of the world's supplies, roughly the same amount that the U.S. imports. Much of this is fed into her aero industry.

Such a policy of course involves throwing politics to the winds—as does the Soviet Union's diamond sales strategy. Producing 12 million metric carats a year, she is the world's number two producer (behind Zaire, which produces 17 million metric carats).

Though she is believed to market a portion of that production through her own government sales organisations and merchants in Antwerp, the world's leading cutting centre, it is an accepted fact in diamond circles that the bulk is sold through the South African-owned De Beers Central Selling Organisation, which is based in London, although Moscow officially broke with the organisation in 1963 due to political objections against apartheid.

Take another minor metal—chromite. There are rumours that Rhodesian chrome output, which accounts for about eight per cent of world production, is being exported to the Soviet Union. It cannot be proved, but certain wheeler-dealers in Geneva probably know how it is done. The interesting question here is, why?

The Soviet Union is the joint

number one producer of the metal, along with South Africa—each mining around two

million tonnes a year. Together they dominate the world market.

"Rhodesian exports to Moscow make sense if Moscow is attempting to dominate the world market on her own," says one expert.

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The Soviet Union's influence is felt elsewhere in the world of commodities. For instance the country is traditionally a significant buyer of natural rubber—a fact not lost on the speculative-oriented London rubber futures market—and this year's strong rise in lead prices is primarily attributable to heavy Soviet purchases of the metal, which could exceed 30,000 tonnes this year.

China seeks peaceful reunification with Taiwan, says Deng

PEKING, Jan. 2 (R)—Senior Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping (Teng Hsiao-ping) stressed to a delegation of American congressmen today that China sought a peaceful reunification of the mainland and Taiwan, delegation members said.

In an effort to allay fears in the U.S. over the security of Taiwan following normalisation of Sino-American relations, Mr. Deng was quoted as telling the group: "The major effort of the People's Republic of China will be to resolve the return of Taiwan through peaceful efforts."

The vice-premier, who is due to visit the United States at the end of this month, also issued an invitation to Senator Barry Goldwater—one of the main critics of normalisation—to come to Peking and talk with him.

Mr. Deng was quoted as saying: "I will listen with all modesty to his views and I will not quarrel with him, but welcome his views."

The delegation is from the House Banking Committee headed by Ohio democrat Thomas Ashley. The representatives received a surprise invitation for a meeting from Mr. Deng when he attended a reception at the United States Liaison Office yesterday to

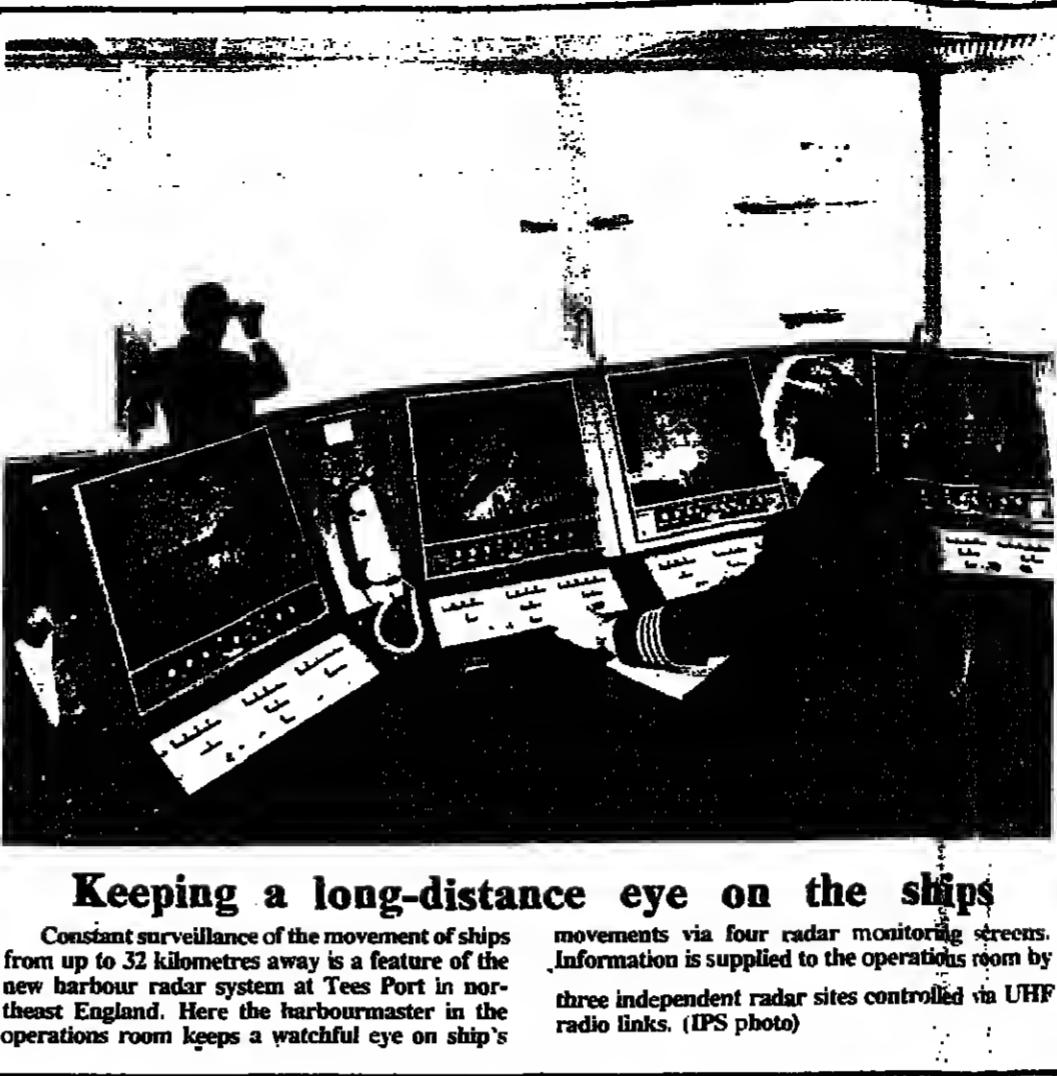
mark the establishment of full diplomatic relations.

Mr. Deng was quoted as having told them that every man has hands, a hand of war and a hand of peace. "We, the People's Republic of China, will use the hand of peace to re-establish our sovereignty over Taiwan," he quoted as saying.

He added that the problem of reunification was for the Chinese people to solve, but "we will meet the realities of the situation." "We are very reasonable, the measure we adopt will not affect the income of the people of Taiwan, but the sovereignty of Taiwan must belong to China," vice-premier was quoted as saying.

China made a major gesture in the New Year by halting the filing of Nationalist-held off-shore islands, appealing for an end to hostilities and calling for exchanges and trade between Taiwan and the mainland.

But Taiwan's President Ching-kuo, in his New Year's sage, rejected any compromise with the Peking Government. "Our anti-Communist struggle will never cease until Communism is eliminated from Chinese territory and the Chinese Communist regime destroyed."



Keeping a long-distance eye on the ships

Constant surveillance of the movement of ships from up to 32 kilometres away is a feature of the new harbour radar system at Ters Port in northeast England. The harbourmaster in the operations room keeps a watchful eye on ship movements via four radar monitoring screens. Information is supplied to the operations room by three independent radar sites controlled via UHF radio links. (IPS photo)

Vietnam launched attacks backed by USSR, Warsaw Pact, claims Cambodia

BANGKOK, Jan. 2 (R) — Kampuchea (Cambodia) today accused Vietnam of launching attacks deep into its territory with the aid of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact countries.

The allegations were made in a Kampuchean Government statement as Western diplomatic sources here confirmed that fighting between the two Communist neighbours had intensified in recent days.

Kampuchea said massive forces had also been mobilised to launch an invasion into its northeastern provinces of Ratanakiri and Kratie and along National Route Seven in the east.

Diplomatic sources said bombing and fighting had increased in these areas over the past few days, but there was no indication of any new major build-up of Vietnamese troops.

The Kampuchean statement, broadcast by Radio Phnom Penh and monitored here, came a day after Hanoi-backed Kampuchean guerrillas claimed to have captured Kratie town—a key Mekong River port which controls supply routes to northeast Kampuchea.

The diplomatic sources had no confirmation of the capture of Kratie, and said last reports indicated the Vietnamese were 40 kms. from the town, pushing inland and from border enclaves. "But they may well be in Kraie by now," they added.

Tito calls for Non-Aligned unity

BELGRADE, Jan. 2 (R) — President Tito yesterday called for unity amongst the 86 member-nations of the non-aligned movement. He told a reception for Yugoslav leaders at his Adriatic island retreat of Brioni that the movement was a thorn in the side of some people who wanted to split countries into "so-called progressive and non-progressive states."

President Tito, the founding father of the movement, did not elaborate on the statement but during a ministerial conference of Non-Aligned countries in Belgrade last summer, Cuba and other Soviet-backed states were accused by some members of attempting to split the movement.

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by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

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